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SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
Public Health and Welfare Section

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SECTION I  
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Control

A new memorandum to the Japanese Government SCAPIN 2011, dated 28 May 1949, subject, "Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases" has recently been issued. This memorandum rescinds SCAPIN 1523 and PHMJG 3, relating to the rickettsicidal spray program. Rescission of these instructions was necessary in keeping with developments in the general typhus picture in Japan, including the low incidence of epidemic typhus the relative increase in the incidence of murine typhus, the presence of an unidentified type of typhus, and the continued existence of Tsutsugamushi Fever (Scrub Typhus) areas and the discovery of new or hitherto unreported scrub typhus areas.

The new memorandum emphasizes the year-round continued action of sanitary inspectors and sanitary teams, and other public health personnel concerned, of city health sections, health offices of towns and villages and health centers, in the execution of:

a. Year-round preventive measures including periodic surveys of insect and rodent population directed against the vectors and rodent reservoirs, including among others three important points:

- (1) Periodic surveys of insect and rodent populations
- (2) Disinfestation and immunization of repatriates and illegal entrants to Japan.
- (3) Disinfestation and immunization of all vagrants, street waifs and others.

b. Immediate control measures when suspect, clinically recognized or confirmed cases of any of the disease of the typhus fever group occur.

This memorandum will be implemented by special detailed instructions to prefectural government officials by the Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Disease Control - Periodical Examination of Prostitutes

Inspection trips to various prefectures reveal that the routine weekly examination of prostitutes is still being carried out by some prefectural health departments.

Ministry of Welfare Ordnance No. 45, 1945, "Special Regulations for the Venereal Disease Prevention Law" which required the periodic examination of prostitutes and the issuance of health certificates, was rescinded by the Venereal Disease Prevention Law (Law 167, 1948). No provision is made in the new law for the routine weekly examination of prostitutes since it has proven to be ineffective in preventing the spread of venereal disease. Although prostitutes are a great source of venereal disease infection, it is impossible to "clean them up" and keep them free of infection. The American Medical Association, in a statement of policy, stated "Medical inspection of prostitutes is untrustworthy, inefficient, gives a false sense of security, and fails to prevent the spread of infection."

Medically speaking, infectious venereal disease is too difficult to detect by any system of routine examination and exposure between examinations is too frequent to make the procedure effective. In the diagnosis of chronic gonorrhea, which is the usual stage of the disease found in prostitutes, the examination of the cervical smear is notoriously unreliable. In the chancre state of syphilis, during which most cases of syphilis are transmitted, the serological test may be negative. On the other hand, a positive serological test per se does not mean that the patient is infectious; in fact, in the case of prostitutes, a positive serological test is often due to latent or non-infectious syphilis.

The routine examination of prostitutes contributes little to a sound venereal disease control program. The main accomplishment is probably a penal job of keeping the prostitutes from infecting others during the few weeks of isolation. In view of the lack of personnel, funds and facilities, it is impossible to justify from the public health standpoint the routine examination of prostitutes.

Emphasis on venereal disease control among the general population, where more positive results are attained, offers greater opportunities to reduce venereal disease incidence. Outpatient clinics should be established in all prefectural venereal disease hospitals for the purpose of finding and treating cases among the general public. All members of society, including prostitutes, should be accepted for diagnostic and treatment service, as individuals. No special consideration should be given to prostitutes as a group.

It is suggested that Military Government Public Health Officers should check the venereal disease control activities of prefectural health departments to determine whether the weekly examination of prostitutes is still being conducted.

#### Sanitation - Mosquito Control

It is of utmost importance that mosquito larvae be located and destroyed during the month of June in order to prevent them from developing into adults before the onset of the rainy season. The effectiveness of later control measures depends to a great degree on the effectiveness of work done before the rainy season sets in.

Field inspections show that mosquitoes are breeding freely in the following locations:

1. Small reservoirs for the storage of "night soil" and water for use on agricultural land.
2. Ditches which have become blocked (particularly covered sections).
3. Small containers or pools in public or private gardens, about houses or in other locations commonly neglected.

The effective control of mosquito breeding in such places depends to a great extent on the sanitary inspector. In most cases the sanitary inspector can obtain immediate correction by calling the attention of responsible persons to the defects and instructing them on necessary control measures. Where it is not possible to eliminate the breeding areas by emptying containers, draining pools or filling depressions, sanitary teams will apply the proper insecticides.

All locations requiring periodic treatment by sanitary teams should be listed on a weekly schedule sheet giving location, type of treatment, area to be treated, and dates of treatment. These schedules should be drawn up at least one week in advance so that the itinerary can be planned for efficient operation. The application of insecticide should be made routinely on a weekly basis to all locations requiring it.

## SECTION II

### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Equine Encephalomyelitis Immunization

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports a total of 30,000 horses have been immunized against equine encephalomyelitis in nineteen prefectures since the beginning of March. All horses utilized by Occupation personnel for recreational purposes were also immunized regardless of age. The present program is continuing in which horses 4 years of age and under are receiving the immunizations, and when upon completion, in the event additional vaccine is available, horses beyond the present age group will be immunized based on their value to the economy of Japan.

## Veterinary License Law

The Veterinary License Law No. 186 was passed by the Diet and promulgated on 1 June 1949. Copies of this Law will be issued to Regional Military Government Veterinarians through the medium of the Weekly Bulletin.

## Rabies in Kanto Region

Approximately 150 cases of rabies in dogs and cats have been reported from the Kanto Region since 1 January 1949. The Ministry of Welfare has submitted a plan for quarantining the prefectures having reported rabies and the following provisions will be issued to Prefectural Governors as a Ministerial Order.

1. All dogs and cats will be confined to the premises of their owners and are prohibited from roaming in streets, parks, playgrounds and in rural areas unless they are on a leash and muzzled if possible.
2. Three days after public notification by newspaper or radio, all dogs and cats found roaming from the premises of their owners and not under restraint, will be collected as stray animals and impounded. Animals not escorted will be classed as strays.
3. All dogs and cats that are collected as stray animals will be impounded for a period of 1 day (24 hours). Owners of dogs and cats may have the privilege of reclaiming their pets during this period of impounding, but must be required to furnish proof of ownership (dogs only are registered), (cats are not required to be registered). Owners of dogs not previously registered will be required to register their animals before they are released from the pounds. If dogs reclaimed from the pound have not been immunized against rabies within the last six months, Prefectural Public Health Veterinarians will be responsible for their immunization prior to their release. Cats will also be immunized prior to their release.
4. Public notice by newspapers or radio as to the locations of the dog pounds will be made as a means of notifying dog and cat owners so that they may have the privilege of reclaiming their pets should they be apprehended as stray animals.
5. Dogs and cats unclaimed following the period of confinement in the pounds will be disposed of by selling to research laboratories or destroyed humanely under the supervision of a veterinarian and their carcasses utilized only for fertilizer. Under no condition will the carcass meat be utilized for food. It is advised that the resale of unclaimed impounded dogs be temporarily halted to pet shops and other agencies selling dogs to individual families in the areas where the disease is endemic, due to the emergency of the present situation.
6. The inter-prefectural movement of dogs and cats will be prohibited during the period of quarantine and movement within the prefecture should be limited. No dog shows will be allowed to be held in any area under quarantine.
7. The Prefectures will if necessary, require veterinarians in private practice to assist in the immunization of all dogs and cats as a means of expediting the program of rabies control.

## Animal Quarantine Stations

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will present a plan whereby a more efficient control of animal products, imported and those apprehended by the Maritime Security Division from smugglers, will be established to effect better security measures in the control of animal diseases which might develop from animal products originating in foreign countries. Upon approval of the plan, informative copies will be issued to all Military Government Veterinarians.

## Equine Encephalomyelitis

Nagano Prefecture reports a confirmed case of equine encephalomyelitis in the Suwa district. Prefectural animal disease control sections should be alerted for the purpose of investigating any case which appears suspicious as well as making an immediate notification to the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

## Weekly Animal Disease Report

The following outbreaks of animal diseases occurred during the period 28 May - 3 June as reported by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Prefecture	Disease	Number of Cases
Iwate	Swine cholera	10
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	Swine cholera	2
Yamanashi	Swine erysipelas	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	1
Ibaraki	Swine cholera	1
Nagano	Equine encephalomyelitis	1
Gifu	Swine erysipelas	14
Yamagata	Swine cholera	113

## SECTION III

### SUPPLY DIVISION

#### Coal Deliveries

Detailed breakdown of deliveries of high calorie standard coal against the approved allocated amounts, for the Fourth Quarter, JFY 1948 (January - March 1949), to the medical supply and pharmaceutical manufacturers, by districts and prefectures, is being furnished. (Unit: Metric tons). (Incl. No. 1).

This data indicates that 88.2% of the final allocation of standard coal (18,000 metric tons) or 15,872.3 metric tons was actually received and distributed to the various medicine manufacturing plants. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is responsible for delivery of low-grade standard coal. Sizeable stockpiles have accumulated. The recommendation to the Economic Stabilization Board by the FEC Coal Allocation Committee has been made to the effect that all coal below 4,000 calorie content be removed from all controls to expedite the movement of stockpiles of this surplus low grade standard coal.

#### Distribution of Sprayers and Dusters

During the period 15 - 28 May 7,924 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 37 prefectures as follows:

Prefectures	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Hokkaido	0	0	0	1004	0
Aomori	0	0	5	0	0
Iwate	0	80	4	0	20
Miyagi	960	0	0	0	20
Akita	0	0	3	0	0
Fukushima	244	100	0	0	0
Tochigi	5	0	15	0	0
Saitama	100	11	2	22	9
Chiba	0	0	2	13	0
Tokyo	275	43	61	154	0
Kanagawa	0	0	3	0	0
Ishikawa	120	0	0	30	0

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semi-automatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Engine Sprayer
Shizuoka	500	38	12	0	1
Aichi	0	100	0	0	0
Kyoto	200	0	0	200	0
Osaka	0	0	62	0	0
Nara	0	0	50	0	0
Shimane	0	204	0	0	0
Okayama	0	100	0	200	0
Hiroshima	0	62	69	10	0
Yamaguchi	0	50	0	100	0
Fukuoka	100	4	0	10	0
Saga	0	200	55	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	111	200	0
Oita	0	0	0	400	0
Miyazaki	0	0	0	50	0
Kagoshima	400	50	20	0	0
Ibaraki	0	0	2	0	0
Yamagata	96	0	58	32	0
Niigata	100	0	0	0	3
Gifu	21	0	0	4	0
Hyogo	100	0	0	0	0
Kagawa	200	0	0	100	0
Nagano	0	45	60	0	0
Shiga	0	200	0	0	0
Wakayama	0	20	0	0	0
Ehime	0	0	20	0	0

#### Biologics Assay and Reassay (Passed)

During the period 7 - 23 May the following biologics have been reassayed and found to meet minimum standards.

Item	Manufacturer	Lot No.	Quantity Unit: cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	29	9,558
		30	8,940
	Takeda Yakuhin Co.	6	5,220
		7	390
		9	390
		15	6,270
	Toshiba Inst.	11	9,264
Small Pox Vaccine			Unit: Doses
	Handai Biken	1	207,100
		2	233,600
		3	162,550
		4	161,600
		5	206,600
		6	197,600
		7	137,000
	Hokkaido Seiyaku Co. Ltd.	58	77,050
		62	129,000
	Kitasato	41	119,500
Typhoid and Paratyphoid			Unit: cc
	Chiba Prefecture Inst.	41	250
		81	28,500
		86	1,950
		90	43,540
		91	41,650
		92	39,400
		93	39,450
		95	14,200

<u>Typhoid and Paratyphoid</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Unit: cc</u>
	Handai Biken	1	32,050
		4	35,200
		6	9,000
		196	31,000
	Hokuriku Kessei	2	22,150
		4	25,450
		8	39,300
		9	39,300
		12	39,300
	Kobe Eisei	4	29,350
	Nitto Yakuhin	64	39,300
	Toho Yakuhin	53	26,000
		65	21,000
	Toshiba Inst.	6	6,550
		221	39,150
		222	29,150
		223	39,150
		224	39,150
		227	39,150
		230	39,150
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kaketsuken (Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute, Kumamoto)	5 7 14 17	2,400 580 1,720 2,800

#### Distribution Summary of Public Health Supplies

Distribution figures for March and April 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

<u>Item</u>	<u>March-April Averages</u>	
	<u>(1948 Monthly average equals 1.00)</u>	<u>March-April</u>
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.77	1.43
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	.57	0.80
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	2.10	1.62
Patent Medicines (Yen)	1.59	1.42
Dental Instruments (Yen)	2.00	1.57
Dental Materials (Yen)	2.11	1.88
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	4.18	3.12
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	1.60	1.68
Medical Instruments (Yen)	1.23	1.19
X-ray and Electrotherapy Equipment (pieces)	1.17	1.09
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	2.03	1.68
Absorbent Cotton (kgs)	1.29	1.28
Gauze (meters)	1.33	1.27
Staple Fiber Bandage (Rolls)	.55	.63
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (Pieces)	.33	.66
Lint (pieces)	1.11	2.42
X-ray Film, 2½ x 2½ (doz)	0	.25
X-ray Film, 4-3/4 x 6½ (doz)	0	.48
X-ray Film, 8 x 10 (doz)	1.11	.86
X-ray Film, 6½ x 8½ (doz)	1.06	.91
X-ray Film, 5 x 7 (doz)	.44	.23
X-ray Film, 10 x 12 (doz)	1.25	1.24
X-ray Film, 11 x 14 (doz)	1.56	1.32

	<u>April</u>	<u>March-April</u>
X-ray Film, 35 mm (rolls)	.81	.61
X-ray Film, Dental (doz)	2.30	1.36
X-ray Film, 120 Size (rolls)	1.08	1.10
Santonin (Tablets)	1.34	1.50
Sulfadiazine (Tablets)	.02	.24

Detailed distribution figures for medical dental and sanitation supplies and equipment for March and April, together with their monthly averages for 1946, 1947 and 1948 may be found in Incl. No. 2.

#### SECTION IV

##### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

###### Narcotic Control Activities Report - April

The April report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,626
Arrests - Registered persons	26
Unregistered persons	96
(including six Koreans and 31 foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registered persons	9
Unregistered persons	34
(including two Koreans and one foreign national)	
Thefts of narcotics (including two hospitals)	23
Losses by fire (including two hospitals)	4

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 5,000 to ¥ 10,000 fine, the only penal servitude sentence being for four months. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 1,000 to ¥ 10,000 fine and from three months to 18 months and one sentence for one year minimum to but not exceeding two years. Five sentences were suspended. Penalties, for foreign national non-registrants, totaling one sentence, tried in Military Courts resulted in a ¥ 50,000 fine and one defendant found not guilty.

Four out of the 23 persons responsible for the thefts were apprehended.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,472
Investigations originated	397
Investigations concluded	293
Investigations not concluded	398

###### Enforcement

The arrest of a Korean broker in Kyoto resulted in the apprehension of 12 other defendants four of whom were interns at Kyoto Medical College. The amount of seized narcotics, although comparatively small, consisted of morphine and heroin. One addict, a seller of dolls, was among those arrested.

## SECTION V

## WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance Reports - March

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following figures for the month of March. Figures from February 1949 and March 1948 are shown for purpose of comparison:

	<u>March 1949</u>	<u>February 1949</u>	<u>March 1948</u>
Persons institutional	139,312	138,575	138,195
Persons non-institutional	1,582,679	1,577,157	2,077,031
Totals	1,721,991	1,715,732	2,215,226
Cash*	801,720,789	650,124,954	408,285,028
In-kind	52,276,377	25,673,430	56,131,208
Totals	¥ 853,997,166	¥ 675,798,384	¥ 464,416,236

\*Before deductions for repayment.

Public Assistance Reports by Prefectures

Inclosed with this Bulletin (Incl. No. 3) is Table VI, public assistance reports by prefecture for the month of March 1949.

International Conference of Social Work Memberships

The International Conference of Social Work is inviting individual memberships. First established in 1928, it has been recently reorganized with the following objectives:

1. A world-wide organization for social welfare.
2. A non-political, non-governmental and non-sectarian organization.
3. Promotes the interchange of welfare experience and information.
4. Facilitates and promotes cooperation between international organizations.

Future goals of the Conference include the holding of a series of regional meetings in 1950 and a world wide Conference in 1952. National Committees in various countries throughout the world will have a continuous program of meetings either under its own auspices or under other appropriate sponsorship.

Members will receive copies of the Conference News, a summary record of Social Welfare Forum Activities and Services throughout the world.

Individual memberships are: Active - \$5.00  
Sustaining - \$10.00  
Contributing - \$25.00 or more

Remittances may be sent to U.S. Committee, International Conference of Social Work, 82 North High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

Poverty Causes Truancy

This has been the subject of several newspaper articles recently which report results of surveys made by the Ministry of Education and local boards of education. Compared with prewar school attendance rate of 99.6% this non-attendance has become a matter of serious concern. The foremost causes are poverty and illness (tuberculosis is the main reason for the latter). One article states: Some parents comply

with their children's reluctance to attend school because they are unable to provide them with school articles. Some others, however, are more hard pressed, and are forced to have their children keep house while they go out to work. Many junior high school students, moreover, work to help their parents support their families. In one prefecture, the report stated that half of the prefecture's non-school attending junior high school students had become delinquents, and were either playing truant or confined in reformatories.

A few prefectoral governments have taken steps to give aid to the non-attending children. The Kagawa prefectoral government is one of these. It has provided children of poor families with clothes, school articles and 700 yen each. Aomori Ken reported that it had reduced non-attendance by giving monetary assistance and by having teachers encourage school attendance. Yamagata prefectoral officials are confident that they can solve the problem, if the Livelihood Protection Law, the Child Welfare Law and the Juvenile Protection Law are thoroughly enforced.

It is suggested that Military Government Welfare Officers contact Military Government Education Officers for further information regarding these surveys, especially as they may indicate need for more careful consideration of eligibility for public assistance in families with school children.

#### Community Chest

There will be sent to Military Government Welfare Officers, this week, through technical channels, materials, which have already been forwarded to the Prefectural Community Chest Committee Offices for their use and reference:

- a. Three financial accounting books (general ledger, cash accounting and journal),
- b. Instructions for use of accounting books, reference, sub para. a above.
- c. Manuals for Community Chest Workers.
- d. Constitution of the Central Community Chest Committee.

The Community Chest-Japanese Red Cross Joint Fund Campaign (Fall 1949) is in the process of being organized and a manual being prepared by the Community Chest Central Committee and the Japanese Red Cross covering the campaign will be inclosed, when completed, in a subsequent issue of the Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin.

#### Public Assistance - Tenth Revision

Included with this Weekly Bulletin (Incl. No. 4) is a copy of Hatsu-Sha #49, dated 18 May 49, subject: "Extent of the Expenses to be Provided for Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law", and explanatory material of application.

Attention is called to the fact that the standard amount as determined by the allowances table is the standard from which income and resources are deducted. Prefecture governors may decrease the table of allowances for the prefecture or for an area within the prefecture, if adjustment is necessary, by notification to the Ministry of Welfare. No changes in procedures are authorized under any circumstances and no changes in the allowances are authorized without proper notification.

Under the tenth revision, governors may designate the effective date to be 1 May or 1 June 1949. Retroactive payment are authorized to the designated date. Welfare Officers will also note that local heads of governments are now permitted to authorize 100% of the necessary assistance grant.

## SECTION VI

## SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

The Social Insurance Budget for 1949-50

National appropriations on general account to the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, for the current fiscal year 1949-50 aggregate ¥ 1,670,056,000. This amount constitutes roughly 6% of the total sum of ¥27,468,497,000 appropriated on general account to the Ministry of Welfare. The corresponding figures for last year (fiscal year 1948-49) were ¥ 993,964,466 and ¥ 21,174,334,000 respectively; the corresponding percentage was 4.7%. Expressed as percent of the total national budget on general account, these appropriations compare as follows:

	Fiscal year 1948-49 ¥	Fiscal year 1949-50 ¥
Total national budget on general account	473,145,000,000	704,934,000,000
Total appropriations to the Welfare Ministry	21,174,000,000	27,468,000,000
In percent of the national budget	4.5%	3.9%
Total appropriations to the Insurance Bureau	994,000,000	1,670,000,000
In percent of the national budget	0.21%	0.24%

A breakdown of the total appropriation of ¥1,670,056,000 into major appropriation items reveals as the largest appropriation item that for National Health Insurance totalling ¥ 918,987,000. Next in size is that for Welfare Pension Insurance amounting to ¥ 416,396,000. Third comes the appropriation for Health Insurance aggregating ¥ 186,889,000. The smallest appropriation is that for Seamen's Insurance ¥133,389,000. The balance of ¥14,395,000 is budgeted for the over-all cost of top-level administration, planning and control including such across-the-board functions as referee and appeals programs and the administrative cost (insofar as it is chargeable to the government) of the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund.

To complete the account of national appropriations for the social insurances under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare a sum of ¥ 6,668,000 should be added to the above total of ¥ 1,670,056,000. This ~~other~~ sum is given to the prefectural governments as the national government's 50% share of the cost of prefectural personnel engaged in the administration of National Health Insurance. This amount, although allocated and earmarked by the Insurance Bureau, is made available directly to the Local Finance Committee for distribution to the prefectures. Thus the total 1949-50 national appropriation for the social insurances under the Ministry of Welfare's jurisdiction amounts to ¥ 1,676,724,000. Out of this total, ¥ 1,651,883,000 or 98.5% consist of national subsidies and grants to the several programs. Broken down by program, they are as follows:

National subsidy to health Insurance Societies	¥ 89,435,000
National subsidy to government-managed Health Insurance	¥ 89,927,000
National subsidy to Welfare Pension Insurance	¥ 416,064,000
National subsidy to Seamen's Insurance	¥ 132,562,000
National grants-in-aid to National Health Insurance (including appropriation to Local Finance Committee)	¥ 925,655,000

It should be kept in mind, that the above figures constitute merely one part of the total annual cost of the said programs, namely the cost borne by the national government. By far the larger share of the cost is borne, of course, by the insured and their employers. To get an idea of the total sums involved in the operation of these programs, their total budgets for 1949-50, including all revenues from government and private sources as well as all expenditures (estimated) are given below.

1949-1950 Budgets for the Compulsory Social Insurance Programs Under  
the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare

	Revenues ¥	Expenditures ¥	Contingent Funds and/or Reserves ¥
Health Insurance (under government-management)	9,515,391,000	8,130,903,000	1,384,488,000
Welfare Pension Insurance	10,684,158,000	1,217,108,000	9,467,050,000
Seamen's Insurance	1,441,083,000	1,253,324,000	187,759,000
TOTAL	<u>21,640,632,000</u>	<u>10,601,335,000</u>	<u>11,039,297,000</u>

The consolidated budgets of society-managed Health Insurance and of National Health Insurance cannot be known in advance. On the basis of rough estimates one may assume that the consolidated budget of all the Health Insurance Societies would approximately equal or exceed that of government-managed Health Insurance. The consolidated budget of National Health Insurance is even more uncertain in view of the reorganization of that program now in progress. On the basis of past experience, it should not fall below ¥ 5,500,000,000 but might run as high as twice that amount. Furthermore, the total revenues and expenditures of the four insurance programs which are not under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare, to wit: the Government Pension System, the National Public Service Mutual Aid Associations, Unemployment Insurance, and Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance are likely to match those of the three compulsory government-managed programs shown above. Thus we may estimate the total consolidated social insurance budget for the current year to be in the neighborhood of 58 billion yen on the revenue side and approximately 36-44 billion yen on the expenditure side, the balance to accumulate in the form of reserves. This involves about two percent of the estimated national income for the current fiscal year.

Revision of Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law

On 23 May, a bill of amendments to the Social Insurance Medical Fee Payment Fund Law passed the Diet and was signed into law. It became effective on 1 June 1949.

The two most significant changes brought about by these amendments pertain to the size of the deposits required from the insurers and to the number of members and composition of the Reviewing and Auditing Committees established in each (prefectural) branch office of the Fund. Other minor changes affect tax exemptions, fines, refunds, etc.

Henceforth the Fund is to "have on deposit from the insurers in every month amounts roughly equal to one-and-a-half times the highest sum required during any one of the past three months." In the past, the Fund was required to have on deposit at all times amounts equal to the highest sum required during any one of the past three months. Unfortunately, this requirement frequently was not complied with. Moreover, it proved inadequate even when observed, owing to the fact that the utilization of the insurances and the cost of treatment rose from month to month. As a consequence delays arose in the payment of doctors which caused considerable dissatisfaction among them. Henceforth, it is hoped, deposits will be made on time and will prove ample to assure payment in full of all doctors' bills due.

Another source of past delays was the inadequate staffing of the Reviewing and Auditing Committees (shinsa-iin-kai). The statutory limitation of the membership to not more than 10 members necessitated the appointment of "temporary members". Even so their number was frequently too small to perform the examination of doctors' bills with dispatch. In the future the chief secretary of each (prefectural) branch office of the Fund will appoint up to 21 members to the Reviewing and Auditing Committee. These are to represent in equal proportion not only the insurers and the doctors as in the past, but the public interest as well. While in the past all members of the Committee whether representing the doctors or the insurers have in

fact been doctors, in the future "men of learning and experience" -- not necessarily doctors -- will be added. The decision on professional questions involved in the reviewing of doctors' bills is to remain in the hands of professional men; however, other types of review could profitably be undertaken by the non-medical members. These might include checks on the eligibility of the patient, especially with a view to insuring that occupational cases compensable under Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance are not charged to the Fund -- as has happened in the past.

#### In-service Training Course

On 1 June the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, opened the eighth training course for those handling the administration of social insurances. It was the first course held since before the war. The preceding seven had been held between 1927 -- when Health Insurance became effective -- and the beginning of the war. One hundred persons are registered for the present course which includes representatives from each prefectoral Insurance Section and many branch offices. The course will last for one month during which time lectures and studies will deal with all phases of social insurances and related subjects.

This course is to serve also as a pattern for each prefectoral Insurance Section to follow in conducting a nation-wide program of in-service training. Considerable emphasis is also being given to expanding the informational service program.

#### SECTION VII

##### MEMORANDUM TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PHMJG	DATE	SUBJECT	SURVEILANCE	DISTRIBUTION
105	5/27/49	Vaccination Against Smallpox.	Yes	MG Eighth Army
106	5/28/49	Persons of Alleged Philippine Citizenship Receiving Assistance from the Japanese Government,	No	MG Eighth Army

*B. F. Sams  
Brawford F. Sams  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief*

5 Incls:

1. Deliveries of High Grade Standard Coal to Pharmaceutical Manufacturers.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment.
3. Public Assistance Reports by Prefecture.
4. Hatsu-Sha #49, "Extent of the Expenses to be Provided for Living Assistance under the Daily Life Security Law".
5. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan Week ended 28 May 1949.

DELIVERIES OF HIGH GRADE STANDARD COAL TO PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS  
4th Quarter, JFY 1948 (Jan-Mar 49)

Classification By District  
(Unit: Metric Ton)

<u>District</u>	<u>Allocated Amount</u> <u>Standard Coal</u>	<u>Actual Deliveries</u> <u>Standard Coal</u>
Hokkaido	800	711
Tohoku	300	265
Kanto Shinetsu	6,000	5,447.3
Tokai Hokuriku	800	563
Kinki	7,050	6,298.5
Chugoku	500	425
Yamaguchi	550	505
Shikoku	250	125
Kyushu	1,750	1,533
TOTAL	18,000	15,872.8

Detailed Breakdown of Standard Coal Deliveries to Prefectures

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Prefectures</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Delivery</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	800	711
	Sub-total	800	711
Tohoku	Aomori	-	-
	Yamagata	80	80
	Miyagi	15	10
	Fukushima	205	175
	Sub-total	300	265
Kanto Shinetsu	Tokyo	4,054	3,720.3
	Chiba	271	198
	Ibaraki	13	13
	Gumma	25	18
	Saitama	281	239
	Kanagawa	792	729
	Nagano	50	50
	Yamanashi	4	-
	Niigata	510	480
	Sub-total	6,000	5,447.3
Tokai	Shizuoka	153	145
	Aichi	432	242
	Gifu	20	-
	Mie	10	10
	Toyama	185	166
	Sub-total	800	563
Kinki	Fukui	10	10
	Nara	35	35
	Wakayama	120	105
	Shiga	60	55
	Kyoto	481	315
	Osaka	5,218	4,949.5
	Hyogo	1,126	829
	Sub-total	7,050	6,298.5

Inclosure #1

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Delivery</u>
Chugoku	Hiroshima	335	260
	Okayama	165	<u>165</u>
	Sub-total	500	425
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	550	<u>505</u>
	Sub-total	550	505
Shikoku	Tokushima	205	100
	Kochi	8	8
	Ehime	20	-
	Kagawa	17	<u>17</u>
	Sub-total	250	125
Kyushu	Saga	28	20
	Kumamoto	96	44
	Fukuoka	1,571	1,434
	Oita	5	5
	Kagoshima	50	<u>30</u>
	Sub-total	1,750	1,533
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>18,000 M.T.</b>	<b>15,872.8 M.</b>

**DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**  
**March - April 1949**

I. <u>VALUE</u> (Millions of Yen)	<u>April</u>	<u>March</u>	Monthly Averages			
			1949	1948	1947	1946
<b>Pharmaceuticals:</b>						
Controlled Medicines	120.6	169.3	169.7	209.1	78.1	*
Non-controlled Medicines	1880.3	1348.3	1455.8	893.4	523.4	*
Home Remedies	485.2	477.3	434.6	305.1	153.6	*
<b>Pharmaceuticals Total</b>	<b>2486.1</b>	<b>1994.9</b>	<b>2060.2</b>	<b>1407.6</b>	<b>755.1</b>	*
Textile Sanitary Materials	179.8	196.6	178.0	105.7	6.7	*
Rubber Medical Goods	67.0	53.0	50.1	16.8	5.9	*
Surgical Instruments	32.2	33.8	31.4	26.0	12.3	*
<b>Dental:</b>						
Dental Materials	19.1	21.2	17.8	9.6	5.7	*
Dental Instruments	28.5	17.4	22.7	14.8	14.6	*
<b>Dental Totals</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	*
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>2812.7</b>	<b>2316.9</b>	<b>2360.2</b>	<b>1580.5</b>	<b>800.3</b>	*
<b>II.</b>						
<u>QUANTITATIVE</u>	<u>UNIT</u>					
<b>Selected Pharmaceuticals</b>						
Mapharsen	kg	15.9	15.4	23.0	30.6	*
Bi Subsal Inj	Liter	228.2	124.4	204.1	476.5	*
Sulfathiazole	Tablets/1000	9687.0	5821.1	6809.8	7750.0	*
Sulfadiazine	Tablets/1000	62.0	42.0	729.0	2975.0	*
Penicillin	O.U./1,000,000	92706.0	81404.7	78406.1	20405.0	*
Hexyresorcinol	Capsule	Pills/1000	1669.5	1501.0	792.6	0
Santonin		Tablets/1000	4738.0	8630.0	6201.2	3156.0
<b>Biologics</b>						
Cholera	Liter	*	*	*	*	*
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Liter	9.8	*	3.8	*	*
Diphtheria Toxoid	Liter	*	*	*	*	*
Tetanus Antitoxin	Liter	23.0	*	6.7	*	*
Smallpox Vaccine	Dose/1000	646.5	*	177.1	*	*
Triple Typhoid Vaccine	Liter	1866.1	691.0	793.5	*	*
Rabies Vaccine (canine)	Dose/1000	*	*	58.5	*	*
Rabies Vaccine (human)	Dose/1000	*	*	11.0	*	*
Typhus Vaccine	Liter	1149.2	*	287.3	*	*
<b>Textile Sanitary Materials</b>						
Absorbent Cotton	Kg/1000	192.6	214.1	190.6	148.4	63.7
Lint	Pieces	1086.0	1953.0	2359.0	973.0	5845.0
Gauze	Meters/1000	5191.0	5530.0	4951.0	3889.0	583.0
Bandage	Roll/1000	121.6	135.3	138.7	219.0	135.0
Triangular and abdominal	Pieces/1000	3.0	4.8	6.9	9.0	30.0
<u>Rubber Medical Goods</u>	Kg/1000	104.1	92.0	86.0	51.0	39.0
<u>Surg. Instrument</u>	Pieces/1000	3228.1	3166.7	3049.9	2105.0	1581.0
<u>Dental Instrument</u>	Pieces/1000	143.9	142.0	265.5	362.0	277.0
<b>Insect &amp; Rodent Control Supplies</b>						
DDT:						
DDT 10% Dust	Lb /1000	163.4	307.6	218.7	455.0	*
DDT 5% Spray	Gal/1000	67.1	67.6	50.6	133.0	*
<b>Equipment:</b>						
Fuster, Hand	Piece	6469.0	4302.0	4071.0	*	*
Dusters, Engine	Piece	2.0	3.0	6.0	*	*
Sprayer, Knapsack	Piece	3370.0	962.0	1640.0	*	*
Sprayer, Pump Semi-Auto	Piece	2521.0	1036.0	1142.0	*	*
Sprayer, Hand $\frac{1}{2}$ " gal	Piece	1564.0	774.0	737.0	*	*

## Monthly Averages

		April	March	1949	1948	1947	1946
	UNIT						
<u>X-Ray Film</u>							
2½ x 3½	Doz	*	6	176	698	*	*
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	Doz	*	572	524	1073	209	*
5 x 7	Doz	274	138	144	609	837	*
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	Doz	2038	1732	1774	1948	726	*
8 x 10	Doz	2946	2472	2288	2641	1679	*
10 x 12	Doz	24944	28452	24737	19839	15443	*
11 x 14	Doz	2106	2108	1784	1344	793	*
14 x 17	Doz	*	*	18	96	*	*
Dental	Doz	1826	1042	1022	749	155	*
120	Roll	5987	5849	6082	5493	3427	*
35 mm	Roll	12698	13153	9478	15485	35799	*
<u>X-Ray &amp; Electrotherapy Equipment</u>							
X-Ray machines	Piece	344	376	352	321	162	*
Ultra short wave	Piece	16	67	48	53	52	*
Ultra Violet Ray	Piece	124	40	73	81	19	*
Infra Red Ray	Piece	31	*	18	7	25	*
Luminous Screens	Piece	215	41	141	147	60	*
Intensifying Screens	Piece	283	304	334	269	140	*
Electro Surgical Instr.	Piece	*	5	5	10	7*	*
Total		1043	833	971	888	465	*

\*No Report

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - MARCH 1949

Prefecture	Persons		Relief Expenses	
	Institutional	Non-Institutional	In Kind	Cash*
Hokkaido	12,842	56,712	1,958,195	36,573,904
Aomori	1,819	26,453	155,353	14,809,306
Iwate	1,069	34,991	106,281	17,021,330
Miyagi	1,570	43,088	1,943,363	27,067,553
Akita	814	48,458	13,712,168	21,942,781
Yamagata	1,049	25,302	14,333	15,621,472
Fukushima	727	48,917	2,762,477	22,248,915
Ibaraki	1,134	33,742	1,303,430	9,712,910
Tochigi	1,193	22,497	355,512	9,556,712
Gumma	4,658	34,033	14,821	13,016,065
Saitama	1,430	39,737	1,312,040	17,604,696
Chiba	2,439	31,820	784,620	11,522,882
Tokyo	17,688	103,208	-	66,588,049
Kanagawa	5,069	38,822	2,694,329	23,929,005
Niigata	9,989	53,036	495,525	21,968,675
Toyama	1,250	27,033	2,207,219	15,408,208
Ishikawa	1,576	22,341	419,415	8,786,736
Fukui	560	17,594	174,319	8,217,782
Yamanashi	589	20,972	-	9,027,129
Nagano	3,017	39,308	565,692	20,045,178
Gifu	1,323	28,464	58,865	13,287,963
Shizuoka	5,293	42,847	1,522,921	21,500,642
Aichi	7,081	53,932	119,884	30,324,001
Mie	1,027	34,695	340,989	18,032,033
Shiga	488	21,535	-	8,537,039
Kyoto	3,468	41,583	5,765,252	25,521,482
Osaka	8,859	52,056	9,632	32,297,269
Hyogo	5,683	66,430	3,025,437	40,503,292
Nara	671	18,569	-	11,287,247
Wakayama	530	24,905	2,533,726	9,113,691
Tottori	1,503	16,046	1,341,597	9,428,625
Shimane	670	23,477	-	11,402,478
Okayama	3,688	38,078	475,318	19,674,659
Hiroshima	2,826	39,949	2,756,247	23,068,109
Yamaguchi	9,025	28,598	58,825	14,376,597
Tokushima	2,471	25,784	100	10,095,766
Kagawa	1,240	21,797	1,577,357	7,692,924
Ehime	861	30,794	582,844	13,376,901
Kochi	715	20,299	-	9,360,282
Fukuoka	2,654	17,320	84,040	8,973,770
Saga	1,682	17,438	107,900	9,021,156
Nagasaki	1,317	30,112	6,165	12,805,727
Kumamoto	1,855	33,879	230,273	15,559,746
Oita	1,365	20,194	-	7,641,386
Miyazaki	1,055	23,393	134,101	11,134,535
Kagoshima	1,480	42,441	565,812	16,890,118
TOTAL	139,312	1,582,679	52,276,377	801,576,726

\*After deduction for repayment

Incl. No. 3

Inclosure No. 4 missing

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 28 MAY 1949

During the twenty-second week ended 28 May 1949 there were reported 27,183 cases of communicable disease as compared with 28,607 cases in the preceding week. A few corrections were reported for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases decreased 9 percent, from 260 last week to 236 currently. Deaths decreased from 29 to 25. The current number of cases was 15 percent lower than that (277) for the twenty-second week of last year and nearly 65 percent below the corresponding total (647) for 1947. Over half (24) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 16 had more cases, and there was no change in 6. Only 2 prefectures had no current cases. The case figures in 41 prefectures ranged from 1 to 10, while Fukuoka, Tokyo-to, and Hokkaido had 20, 18, and 15 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.4 and 22.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 2.3.

The number of dysentery cases this week (191) was 7 percent higher than in the preceding week (178). Deaths, however, decreased slightly, from 50 to 48. Cases this week were over 40 percent higher than those (135) in the same period last year but were nearly 50 percent below the corresponding 1947 total (358). The number of prefectures with increases of cases over last week (19) was the same as the number with decreases, while 2 prefectures had the same number in both weeks and 6 had no cases in either week. In 35 prefectures the current cases ranged from 1 to 17, while in Tokyo-to there were 27 cases. The remaining 10 prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.5 and 4.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 3.1 and 1.1.

Typhoid fever cases were over a fifth higher this week (119) than last week (98). There were however, 12 deaths as compared with 14 last week. The current case figure was a little over half of that (221) for the same period of 1948 and a little over a third of the corresponding 1947 total (336). There were increases over last week in 19 prefectures, decreases in 14, and no change in 9. The remaining 4 prefectures had no cases either week. Nearly one-fifth of all cases (22) occurred in Tokyo-to, while 35 other prefectures had from 1 to 9 cases each. There were no cases in 10 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.8 and 5.4 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.7.

Cases of paratyphoid this week (45) were 10 percent higher than last week (41). There was 1 death reported as against none in the previous week. Current cases were nearly one-fourth lower than last year (58) and nearly one-half below the corresponding 1947 total (82). There were decreases over last week in the number of cases in 13 prefectures, increases in 8, and no change in 6. The remaining 19 prefectures had no cases either week. All the cases this week occurred in approximately one-third (16) of the prefectures. About half of the cases (23) occurred in Tokyo-to the remaining 15 prefectures having from 1 to 5 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 2.0 respectively, and the current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

There were only 6 cases of smallpox reported this week, one-sixth of last week's total (36). Deaths (1) remained the same. In the same week of last year there were no cases, but in the corresponding week of 1947 there were over 4 times as many cases (25) as in the current week. Three of the cases and the one death were in Osaka city, and Fuso city (also in Osaka prefecture) reported one case. The other 2 cases were in Mie and Ehime prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 0.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 4 cases of typhus fever and no deaths this week compared with 2 cases and 1 death the previous week. In the twenty-second weeks of 1948 and 1947 there were 15 and 20 cases respectively. Three of the current cases were in Osaka Prefecture, the remaining one in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.3 and 0.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases this week (113) was 7 percent lower than last week (122). Deaths (2) remained the same. This week's cases were 7 percent higher than

those (106) in the same period last year but 53 percent lower than the corresponding number (243) in 1947. Cases decreased since last week in 15 prefectures, increased in 14, and remained the same in 3. The remaining 14 prefectures, had no cases in either week. Shiga prefecture, reporting 79 cases, accounted for 70 percent of the total, with 21 prefectures having from 1 to 4 cases each accounting for the remainder. Over half (24) of the prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.4 and 2.7 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases continued to increase. They were 11 percent higher this week (147) than last week (132) and only slightly below the year's peak (150), which occurred in the week ending 15 January 1949. Deaths increased from 3 to 5. The number of current cases was over 90 percent higher than that (77) for the same period of last year and over 60 percent higher than the figure (91) for the corresponding 1947 period. Sixteen prefectures had more cases this week than last, 15 had fewer, and 5 remained the same. The other 10 prefectures had no cases in either week. Okayama prefecture with 30 cases and Tokyo-to with 23 accounted for over one-third of all cases reported. The remaining two-thirds were distributed among 25 additional prefectures with from 1 to 11 cases each. There were 19 prefectures with no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.6 and 6.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

The number of cases of epidemic meningitis this week (21) was well less than half that (48) for the previous week. The number of deaths rose from 4 to 6. Cases this week were slightly more than half those (40) in the twenty-second week of last year and less than a fourth of the figure (93) for the corresponding period in 1947. There were decreases from last week's figures in 16 prefectures, increases in 4, and no change in 8. There were no cases either week in 18 prefectures. All cases this week occurred in 14 prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 2.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

For the first time since the week ending 9 April 1949 there was a decrease in the number of measles cases, from 9,831 to 9,549. The current numbers was well over four times as great as the one for the same week of last year (2,177) but somewhat less than the corresponding 1947 total (10,226). There were increases over last week in 24 prefectures, decreases in 21, and the same number in 1. Prefectures with large numeric increases were Niigata (150 more cases), Miyazaki (128), Shiga (118), Fukuoka (116), and Hokkaido (115). Large decreases occurred in Shimane (255), Hiroshima (217), Tokyo-to (136), Shizuoka (133), Kyoto (129), Osaka (125), and Nara (122). Over 40 percent of this week's cases were in 7 prefectures: Fukuoka (740), Tokyo-to (728), Shiga (624), Toyama (555), Niigata (489), Hyogo (421) and Hokkaido (413). An additional 8 prefectures with from 210 to 351 cases accounted for over 20 percent of the total. Thus, one-third of all prefectures accounted for nearly two-thirds of all cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 622.5 and 283.5 respectively.

There were 2,612 cases of whooping cough this week, an increase of 3 percent over last week's total (2,530). Current cases were nearly two and a half times as numerous as in the same week of last year (1,060) but less than half the number (5,444) in the corresponding week of 1947. There were increases over last week in 24 of the prefectures, decreases in 20, and no change in 2. The largest numeric changes were increases of 51, 46, and 41 cases respectively in Hokkaido, Kanagawa and Ehime prefectures and a decrease of 48 cases in Aichi prefecture. Three prefectures had cases accounting for over one-fifth of the total -- Tokyo-to (200), Hokkaido (196) and Fukuoka (163). The current and cumulative case rates were 170.3 and 100.6 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases (10,782) was 5 percent below last week's total (11,334). It was, however, 22 percent higher than the total (8,870) in the same period of last year and 25 percent higher than the total (8,653) for the corresponding 1947 week. There were decreases in 27 prefectures from last week and increases in 19. Prefectural case figures ranged from 41 to 1,203. The current and cumulative case rates were 702.9 and 546.0 respectively.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases have been reported since the end of January, and there have been no deaths this year. There were no cases in the twenty-second weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case rate as of 28 May 1949 was less than 0.1.

Pneumonia cases this week (3,312) were 15 percent less than in the preceding week (3,908). They were 64 percent greater than in the same period of last year (2,015) but 38 percent less than the corresponding 1947 total (5,308). The number of cases decreased last week in 31 prefectures, increased in 14, and remained the same in 1. The greatest numeric decrease was 79 cases in Aichi prefecture. The greatest increase was 71 cases in Kagoshima prefecture. Seven prefectures accounted for over 30 percent of the total cases: Hokkaido (249), Niigata (186), Tokyo-to (139), Toyama (124), Saitama (120), Fukuoka (116), and Aichi (101). The current and cumulative case rates were 215.9 and 240.1 respectively.

Influenza cases this week (46) were a little more than half the number (87) last week. They were nearly 50 percent higher than the 1948 figure for the same period (31) but less than one-third of the corresponding total (149) for 1947. There were fewer cases than last week in 15 prefectures, more in 10, and no change in 2. The remaining 19 prefectures had no cases in either week. All cases reported occurred in 16 prefectures, with numbers of cases ranging from 1 to 9. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 4.8 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 4,359 and 86,510 respectively; for gonorrhoea, 3,642, and 76,550; and for chancroid, 429 and 11,170. The number of syphilis cases was slightly greater than last week (4,338), but gonorrhoea and chancroid were lower than last week when there were 4,123 and 480 cases respectively. All three were lower than in the same period of last year. At that time there were 4,956 cases of syphilis, 4,983 cases of gonorrhoea, and 613 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for syphilis were 284.2 and 256.4 respectively; for gonorrhoea, 237.4 and 226.8; and for chancroid 28.0 and 33.1.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 28 May 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	4	512	66	5	2	60	5
AOMORI	5	-	130	9	2	-	17	-
IWATE	8	-	*182	27	5	-	26	*3
MIYAGI	6	-	244	18	-	-	38	5
AKITA	10	-	169	13	-	-	35	4
YAMAGATA	2	-	102	13	6	-	34	1
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	125	16	1	1	24	8
IBARAKI	5	1	112	9	10	3	46	28
TOCHIGI	2	1	119	9	9	3	20	12
GUMMA	2	-	99	12	15	4	59	9
SAITAMA	4	-	154	13	4	3	37	16
CHIBA	2	-	125	15	2	1	30	18
TOKYO	18	-	577	74	27	5	240	57
KANAGAWA	4	2	220	31	17	5	60	16
NIIGATA	9	2	323	32	6	1	40	*11
TOYAMA	5	2	135	18	-	-	5	3
ISHIKAWA	2	-	128	14	3	1	10	4
FUKUI	5	1	70	7	2	1	10	3
YAMANASHI	1	1	38	7	1	-	7	2
NAGANO	2	1	164	17	1	-	22	4
GIFU	4	1	90	17	2	-	16	2
SHIZUOKA	9	-	*148	18	12	2	43	14
AICHI	6	-	180	15	17	1	64	23
MIE	-	-	125	7	1	-	11	2
SHIGA	1	-	56	3	2	1	7	1
KYOTO	7	1	86	9	4	-	37	9
OSAKA	10	-	187	18	8	2	79	8
HYOGO	4	-	223	22	3	-	35	14
NARA	3	1	53	6	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	*48	-	1	-	11	2
TOTTORI	1	-	43	7	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	4	-	134	7	1	-	23	1
OKAYAMA	6	-	87	16	2	-	11	4
HIROSHIMA	5	-	194	13	1	-	25	4
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	153	15	1	2	12	8
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	55	3	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	4	-	72	10	-	-	6	*3
EHIME	2	-	96	13	4	3	36	11
KOCHI	2	-	71	1	4	2	12	2
FUKUOKA	20	1	474	46	3	1	24	12
SAGA	1	1	236	16	-	-	13	6
NAKASAKI	4	-	228	19	2	-	18	5
KUMAMOTO	7	-	132	12	2	1	13	4
OITA	3	5	*198	22	-	-	14	4
MIYAZAKI	6	-	264	20	5	3	30	10
KAGOSHIMA	8	-	241	33	-	-	7	2
TOTAL	236	25	*7602	788	191	48	1375	*364
PER CENT	15.4	1.6	22.5	2.3	12.5	3.1	4.1	1.1
Previous	17.0	1.9			11.6	3.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID						
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths			
HOKKAIDO	5	-	*	54	8	1	-	*	12	-	1
AOMORI	-	-	16	3	1	-	-	9	-	-	
IWATE	1	1	19	5	-	-	-	9	-	1	
MIYAGI	2	1	72	10	2	1	41	-	4	-	
AKITA	1	-	14	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	
YAMAGATA	1	-	15	4	-	-	-	6	-	-	
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	26	2	1	-	-	9	-	-	
IBARAKI	4	-	17	3	-	-	-	8	-	-	
TOCHIGI	1	-	16	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	
GUMMA	2	-	15	4	-	-	-	5	-	1	
SAITAMA	3	-	52	11	1	-	-	13	-	1	
CHIBA	1	-	48	9	-	-	-	14	-	1	
TOKYO	22	-	337	39	23	-	-	237	-	2	
KANAGAWA	2	1	74	8	1	-	-	19	-	1	
NIIGATA	6	-	*	55	3	-	-	14	-	1	
TOYAMA	-	-	16	5	-	-	-	11	-	1	
ISHIKAWA	2	-	11	2	-	-	-	11	-	-	
FUKUI	2	-	25	4	1	-	-	6	-	-	
YAMANASHI	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	
NAGOYA	2	-	26	2	2	-	-	12	-	-	
GIFU	3	1	63	11	-	-	-	5	-	-	
SHIZUOKA	2	-	59	6	5	-	-	60	-	3	
AICHI	9	2	*	101	9	2	-	*	27	-	
MIE	7	1	77	11	-	-	-	23	-	1	
SHIGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
KYOTO	5	-	48	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	
OSAKA	4	1	71	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	
HYOGO	6	-	83	7	1	-	-	5	-	-	
NARA	1	-	*	23	6	-	-	4	-	-	
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	
TOTTORI	1	-	21	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	
SHIMANE	1	1	22	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	
OKAYAMA	3	1	18	6	1	-	-	6	-	-	
HIROSHIMA	-	-	94	7	-	-	-	17	-	1	
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
KAGAWA	1	-	10	1	-	-	-	4	-	1	
EHIME	-	-	20	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	
KOCHI	5	-	38	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	
FUKUOKA	3	1	75	8	1	-	-	19	-	-	
SAGA	2	-	23	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	
KUMAMOTO	-	-	*	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	
OITA	3	1	14	3	-	-	-	*	3	1	
MIYAZAKI	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1837</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>24</b>			
RATE											
Current	7.8	0.8	5.4	0.7	2.9	0.1	2.0	0.1			
Previous	6.4	0.9			2.7	-					

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	3	*	-	1	-	13	1
KANAGAWA	-	2	-	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	1	53	6	3	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WA KAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAKASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>*10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>*83</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	2.3	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	1	26	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	15	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	4	-	47	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	79	-	418	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	1	24	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	9	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	*10	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	113	2	*925	21	-	-	1	-
 <b>RATE</b>	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	 
Current	7.4	0.1	2.7	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	7.9	0.1			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	-	237	7	4	-	88	14
AOMORI	-	-	10	-	1	-	* 18	2
IWATE	1	-	23	-	-	-	* 13	1
MIYAGI	-	-	23	1	1	-	38	9
AKITA	2	-	21	-	1	-	18	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	13	-	-	1	16	9
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	35	1	-	-	33	8
IBARAKI	1	-	21	-	1	-	23	7
TOCHIGI	2	-	20	1	-	-	7	2
GUMMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	9	3
SAITAMA	7	1	83	3	-	-	17	6
CHIBA	5	-	47	1	1	-	13	5
TOKYO	23	3	499	8	3	1	109	26
KANAGAWA	3	-	95	-	-	-	47	11
NIIGATA	2	-	28	-	1	-	8	1
TOYAMA	1	-	7	-	-	-	11	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	1	-	4	-
YAMANASHI	7	-	20	5	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	31	2	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	25	-	-	-	15	-
AICHI	6	-	84	-	-	-	4	1
MIE	1	-	31	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	-	-	71	-	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	6	-	102	-	-	1	19	8
OSAKA	6	-	86	2	3	-	47	14
HYOGO	5	-	40	1	1	-	13	2
NARA	-	-	21	1	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	1	-	6	-	-	-	* 16	4
SHIMANE	9	-	20	-	-	-	2	2
OKAYAMA	30	-	86	1	-	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	1	-	11	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	29	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	16	-	1	-	6	3
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	1	-	16	-	-	-	25	7
SAGA	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	1	-	* 6	1
OITA	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3
NAGANO	11	-	130	1	1	-	10	4
TOTAL	147	5	2074	35	21	6	*693	175
RATE								
Current	9.6	0.3	6.1	0.1	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.5
Previous	8.6	0.2			3.1	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	413	6443	196	3488	972	14540
AOMORI	30	563	48	446	176	2878
IWATE	49	355	17	366	227	3500
MIYAGI	53	660	66	884	197	4447
AKITA	77	493	26	509	118	2555
YAMAGATA	40	511	28	796	151	2458
FUKUSHIMA	135	1181	47	407	163	3045
IBARAKI	189	1666	31	408	214	2645
TOCHIGI	41	247	22	430	101	1963
GUMMA	210	1108	68	1036	139	2305
SAITAMA	198	1331	100	1231	206	3526
CHIBA	137	1027	18	213	171	2756
TOKYO	728	8412	200	2436	1203	22433
CANAGAWA	237	1696	104	839	348	5282
NIIGATA	489	3169	95	966	334	4915
TOYAMA	555	2602	77	1063	262	4255
ISHIKAWA	190	1642	31	656	132	2826
FUKUI	91	773	16	201	161	1653
YAMANASHI	102	542	11	145	51	885
NAGANO	178	992	61	1376	225	4545
GIFU	183	834	65	904	158	3014
SHIZUOKA	177	1338	68	821	145	3953
AICHI	347	2599	120	1535	367	6289
MIE	257	3212	46	616	192	3078
SHIGA	624	3112	35	866	80	1720
KYOTO	335	5271	67	743	343	6370
OSAKA	351	4658	79	1015	467	9801
HYOGO	421	2704	96	1323	360	6522
NARA	84	872	8	88	41	928
WAKAYAMA	37	1375	-	50	125	1546
TOTTORI	75	348	17	90	93	1501
SHIMANE	137	4558	10	398	86	2793
OKAYAMA	96	485	92	552	216	4270
HIROSHIMA	242	*3432	104	991	440	6252
YAMAGUCHI	173	2176	40	302	207	3396
TOKUSHIMA	14	100	9	61	86	1345
KAGAWA	28	87	80	387	132	1529
EHIME	79	850	136	1278	142	3283
KOCHI	8	245	4	98	117	1256
FUKUOKA	740	11082	163	2196	477	7815
SAGA	123	2465	36	460	104	1886
NAGASAKI	170	2319	14	368	147	3125
KUMAMOTO	187	2859	7	267	144	2145
OITA	116	1919	15	173	150	2113
MIYAZAKI	196	693	17	173	172	2545
KAGOSHIMA	117	651	22	291	240	2355
TOTAL	9549	*95657	2612	33942	10782	184242
RATE						
Current	622.5	283.5	170.3	100.6	702.9	546.0
Previous	640.9		164.9		738.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	249	6793	4	63
AOMORI	65	1400	-	14
IWATE	77	1664	-	-
MIYAGI	46	1784	-	13
AKITA	46	1151	-	-
YAMAGATA	42	1390	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	86	2221	-	5
IBARAKI	81	2706	-	2
TOCHIGI	54	1556	-	3
GUMMA	77	2284	-	71
SAITAMA	120	2204	1	56
CHIBA	32	1006	-	3
TOKYO	139	5683	1	82
KANAGAWA	93	2313	1	13
NIIGATA	186	3392	9	171
TOYAMA	124	2508	1	31
ISHIKAWA	34	1049	-	42
FUKUI	45	729	4	59
YAMANASHI	62	825	-	14
NAGANO	90	2720	2	80
GIFU	76	1970	-	30
SHIZUOKA	54	2194	-	26
AICHI	101	2814	-	38
MIE	84	1808	2	50
SHIGA	86	1250	4	33
KYOTO	58	1516	1	18
OSAKA	85	1678	1	203
HYOGO	76	2226	2	75
NARA	28	385	-	11
WAKAYAMA	16	748	-	3
TOTTORI	24	*467	-	-
SHIMANE	37	1166	-	9
OKAYAMA	69	1697	-	14
HIROSHIMA	82	1768	-	88
YAMAGUCHI	37	1205	6	36
TOKUSHIMA	34	602	6	42
KAGAWA	56	654	1	8
EHIME	90	2576	-	45
KOCHI	15	646	-	1
FUKUOKA	116	2861	-	22
SAGA	47	951	-	12
NAGASAKI	38	1057	-	46
KUMAMOTO	58	1276	-	26
OITA	19	621	-	14
MIYAZAKI	93	783	-	*44
KAGOSHIMA	85	738	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3312</b>	<b>*81035</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>*1617</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	215.9	240.1	3.0	4.8
Previous	254.8		5.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	28 May 1949	29 May 1948	31 May 1947	for First 22 Weeks 1949	1948	1947
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	236	277	647	7602	8198	15124
Dysentery	191	135	358	1375	1462	2258
Typhoid fever	119	221	336	1837	2667	4850
Paratyphoid fever	45	58	82	678	883	1215
Smallpox	6	-	25	95	14	332
Typhus fever	4	15	20	83	339	743
Malaria	113	106	243	925	1428	3999
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	147	77	91	2074	1234	1210
Epidemic meningitis	21	40	93	693	1057	2201
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	9549	2177	10226	95657	30180	NA
Whooping cough	2612	1060	5444	33942	17506	NA
Tuberculosis	10782	8870	8653	184242	147362	NA
Pneumonia	3312	2015	5308	81035	79524	NA
Influenza	46	31	149	1617	2112	NA
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	25	19	35	788	800	1410
Dysentery	48	39	56	364	333	435
Typhoid fever	12	21	38	242	323	611
Paratyphoid fever	1	4	9	24	46	76
Smallpox	1	-	-	10	-	31
Typhus fever	-	1	1	4	25	63
Malaria	2	-	-	21	12	13
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5	-	1	35	17	26
Epidemic meningitis	6	12	33	175	264	662
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended				Cumulative Rates	
	28 May 1949	29 May 1948	31 May 1947	1949	for First 22 Weeks 1948	1947
<u>Case Rates</u>						
Diphtheria	15.4	18.1	43.3	22.5	24.3	46.0
Dysentery	12.5	8.8	23.9	4.1	4.3	6.9
Typhoid fever	7.8	14.4	22.5	5.4	7.9	14.7
Paratyphoid fever	2.9	3.8	5.5	2.0	2.6	3.7
Smallpox	0.4	-	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.0
Typhus fever	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.0	2.3
Malaria	7.4	6.9	16.2	2.7	4.2	12.2
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	9.6	5.0	6.1	6.1	3.7	3.7
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	2.6	6.2	2.1	3.1	6.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	622.5	141.9	683.6	283.5	89.4	NA
Whooping cough	170.3	69.1	363.9	100.6	51.9	NA
Tuberculosis	702.9	578.3	578.5	546.0	436.7	NA
Pneumonia	215.9	131.4	354.8	240.1	235.7	NA
Influenza	3.0	2.0	10.0	4.8	6.3	NA
<u>Death Rates</u>						
Diphtheria	1.6	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.3
Dysentery	3.1	2.5	3.7	1.1	1.0	1.3
Typhoid fever	0.8	1.4	2.5	0.7	1.0	1.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.1	-	-	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.5	0.8	2.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 28 MAY 1949

(C) Current cases

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCRIDI		GONORHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	21	327	171	3479	178	3812
AOMORI	3	84	42	794	53	950
IWATE	-	32	7	365	31	751
MIYAGI	3	64	17	740	36	1075
AKITA	1	54	16	551	30	866
YAMAGATA	1	20	32	524	64	981
FUKUSHIMA	2	143	46	1020	90	1547
IBARAKI	6	126	23	705	48	1014
TOCHIGI	7	97	84	1027	101	1410
GUMMA	8	109	54	866	69	1181
SAITAMA	5	70	30	652	46	1069
CHIBA	2	165	64	1006	70	1577
TOKYO	33	976	332	7134	334	6274
KANAGAWA	51	869	354	6319	241	4533
NIIGATA	-	53	30	581	65	1340
TOYAMA	3	75	106	972	73	1025
ISHIKAWA	5	90	44	1127	27	967
FUKUI	4	73	35	463	28	615
YAMANASHI	7	78	19	442	26	534
NAGANO	3	65	54	1008	55	1067
GIFU	-	173	50	1510	31	819
SHIZUOKA	4	* 147	16	1624	63	1888
AICHI	4	1240	95	4936	143	4618
MIE	7	181	43	824	63	1335
SHIGA	3	156	20	557	51	769
KYOTO	43	655	110	2332	144	3779
OSAKA	55	981	253	4778	379	6630
HYOGO	28	670	202	4121	257	5719
NARA	12	230	37	998	48	968
WAKAYAMA	8	257	33	1479	38	1453
TOTTORI	6	100	68	636	52	722
SHIMANE	1	34	18	313	18	446
OKAYAMA	11	387	66	1587	85	1920
HIROSHIMA	11	490	128	3129	170	2994
YAMAGUCHI	3	217	59	2310	52	1715
TOKUSHIMA	1	45	5	363	21	684
KAGAWA	2	62	18	427	54	1138
EHIME	2	98	30	805	30	1067
KOCHI	5	55	105	650	98	716
FUKUOKA	35	838	420	6185	394	6023
SAGA	2	58	37	1226	78	1251
NAGASAKI	10	268	99	2151	187	2648
KUMAMOTO	-	59	46	1141	92	1691
OITA	3	68	35	971	49	1145
MIYAZAKI	1	30	48	600	53	696
KAGOSHIMA	7	101	41	1122	44	1088

TOTAL	429	* 11170	3642	76550	4359	86510
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RATE:

Current	28.0	33.1	237.4	226.8	284.2	256.4
Previous	31.3		268.8		282.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED				CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR	
	1949 28 May	1948 29 May	1947 31 May	1949	FIRST 22 WEEKS 1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
CHANCROID	429	613	801	11170	19906	17645
GONNRRHEA	3642	4983	4566	76550	109531	82495
SYPHILIS	4359	4956	3059	86510	101169	56370
<u>RATE</u>						
CHANCROID	28.0	40.0	53.5	33.1	59.0	53.6
GONNRRHEA	237.4	324.9	305.2	226.8	324.6	250.7
SYPHILIS	284.2	323.1	204.5	256.4	299.8	171.3

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.